Amendments to the Specification

Please **replace** the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 28 with the following **amended** paragraph:

The average ~~particle~~pore diameter of the polarizable porous sheet is preferably 0.1 μm to 5 μm, and more preferably 0.5 μm to 3 μm. If the average pore diameter is below the above range, then there will be instances where the conductive intermediate layer forming component will not readily enter into the holes in the polarizable porous sheet. On the other hand, if the value is greater than the above range, there will be instances where the conductive intermediate layer forming component will enter deep into the center of the holes of the polarizable porous sheet, thereby dramatically decreasing the thickness of the conductive intermediate layer that remains interposed between the collector and the polarizable porous sheet and decreasing the joining strength. In addition, when the polarizable porous sheet is constituted by activated charcoal, the fine holes in the activated charcoal will be covered with the conductive intermediate layer forming component, which may hinder capacitor performance. The average pore diameter referred to in this specification is a value that is measured using a mercury porosimeter (Pore Sizer 9310, manufactured by Micrometrics).

Please **replace** the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 9 with the following **amended** paragraph:

The average ~~particle~~ pore diameter and porosity of the polarizable porous sheet can be adjusted by means of the type of electric double layer forming material that is the constituent material for the polarizable porous sheet, the binder amount, the roll pressure during production of the polarizable porous sheet, and other parameters. The thickness of the polarizable porous sheet is generally 0.05 to 1 mm, and is preferably 0.08 to 0.5 mm.

Please **replace** the paragraph beginning at page 25, line 2 with the following **amended** paragraph:

10 cycles were continuously carried out with each cycle consisting of a process in which the above electric double layer capacitor was charged for 1500 sec at 10 mA/cm^2 and 2.7 V, and then discharged to 0 V at 10 mA/cm^2. The discharge curve for the 10^{th} cycle from initiation of discharge to 0 V was integrated, and the electrostatic capacity of the electric double layer capacitor was determined over the charging time of the 10^{th} cycle. This value was then divided by the electrode ~~surface area~~volume to calculate the specific capacitance.